

TO MEET NO MORE IN SALOON TOWNS

Baptist Association Declares
Statewide Prohibition Is
Only a Question of Time.

"CARMACK SEALED FAITH WITH BLOOD"

Resolutions on Murder of Former
Tennessee Senator Passed Amid
Applause—Session Adjourns
With Benediction to Meet
in Portsmouth Next
Year.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY endorsing a platform of statewide prohibition, the Baptist General Association of Virginia, at a meeting for the discussion of the cause of temperance yesterday afternoon, declared such a result only a question of time, the view being expressed and applause, that the association would not meet again in a city in which the open saloon was countenanced, a call being issued to all church members to qualify and prepare for an inevitable contest, in which the voters will decide whether or not the saloon can remain in Virginia.

The association reached its highest pitch of enthusiasm as a series of addresses on temperance showed the progress of the anti-saloon wave throughout the South. A reference made by the Rev. E. J. Richardson, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, to former Senator Carmack as one who had "sealed his faith with his blood," brought forth a resolution expressing sympathy with the temperance forces of Tennessee on the murder of the former Senator, which was passed by a rising vote, during a wave of applause.

Two notable addresses marked the final session of the association last night. Rev. C. H. Dodd, D. D., the eloquent young pastor of the Eastway Place Church, Baltimore, discussed "The Imperialism of Jesus," pleading for a world-wide extension of the kingdom of Christ, after which Rev. E. J. Mullins, D. D., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, spoke on "The Authority of Jesus," a topic of close kinship and continuity of thought to the able address which preceded it. The audience far exceeded the capacity of the church.

Portsmouth was selected as the next place of meeting, the Rev. W. C. James, of Grove Avenue Church, being appointed to preach the annual sermon. The closing exercises were marked by intense feeling, the assembly standing to sing several hymns, being finally dismissed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. J. William Jones, D. D.

Temperance Work.
Temperance proved the most interesting topic during the day's discussion, the debate being opened by Rev. A. J. Fristoe, of Norfolk, who declared that the fight to exclude the saloon from Virginia was on.

"On the 6th of December, Lynchburg will have an election. On the 14th of December Suffolk will vote. On the 21st of December Roanoke will pass on the liquor question. A tremendous wave of temperance is sweeping the State. I believe the General Association of Virginia will never meet in a saloon town again. If there was ever a time to marshal our forces it is now. We should not recognize denominational differences. Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile must unite to bring about the exclusion of the saloon. The saloons can be excluded from cities. The history of Kansas City shows it. Dry laws do not bankrupt a city. Bristol shows it. In the economy of administration, it was saved by reducing its police force, the loss from license fees in Kentucky are dry. In Tennessee, where Carmack sealed his faith with his blood last week, there are only three cities and one town where liquor is sold. Without discussing the merits or demerits of the saloon, provided there was a proper enforcement of laws and an intelligent citizenship behind the officers. As to statewide prohibition, Mr. Richardson said he could not say when it would come.

"The league is committed to a policy of local option," he said. "When God shall lead us into a statewide fight, we trust we shall be ready. It must depend on the wishes of the people when such a fight is made. The league is a sane institution, which will not ally itself with political organizations, and knows the danger of fanaticism. In the South 20,000,000 people are living without the open saloon. Ninety-six out of 112 counties in Kentucky are dry. In Tennessee, where Carmack sealed his faith with his blood last week, there are only three cities and one town where liquor is sold. Without discussing the merits or demerits of the saloon, provided there was a proper enforcement of laws and an intelligent citizenship behind the officers. As to statewide prohibition, Mr. Richardson said he could not say when it would come.

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FOR DEEP WATERWAYS

Men Prominent in Life of Nation Meet to Discuss Project.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 17.—With upwards of 300 delegates in attendance, coming from nearly every Atlantic Coast State, the first annual convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association was opened at the Hotel Belvidere here to-day. The gathering comprised men prominent in the public and commercial life of the nation, all united in sentiment both as to the feasibility and desirability of the project of the association, namely, to promote the construction, as a national enterprise, of a chain of canals connecting natural and protected waterways along the Atlantic coast, thereby forming a continuous inner route from Boston to Key West.

To-day's forenoon meeting was given over largely to welcoming exercises and organization. Mayor J. Barry Mahon officially turned over the keys of the city to the guests and Governor Austin L. Crothers welcomed them to the State, and expressed Maryland's interest in the proposed chain of canals.

Campaign of Agitation.
President J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, told what had been accomplished in the furtherance of the movement during the year. He urged a campaign of agitation and education. One feature of his address was an account of his trip abroad last summer for the purpose of inspecting European harbors and waterway improvements of the European countries. His trip, he said, demonstrated clearly that, "while we of the United States have been marvellously prosperous, we have been shamefully prodigal in our neglect of our opportunities for retaining it."

The speaker urged a careful consideration of the questions before the convention: "If the practical work is to be undertaken, shall we make a survey for the whole project until a survey for the whole project has been secured?"

Papers Read.
At the afternoon session papers were read as follows:
"Legislature Statutes of the Atlantic Inland Waterways Project," by John H. Small, M. C. North Carolina.
"Commercial Importance of the Waterways Along the Atlantic Coast," by John L. Lanne, president of the National Board of Trade.
"Strategic Value of Inland Waterways Along the Coast Line," by Rear Admiral George W. Meville, U. S. N., former chief of Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department.
"The National Rivers and Harbors Congress and the Atlantic Movement," by John A. Fox, Arkansas, director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

"Relations of Railways to Canals," by John F. Stevens, third vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, New Haven, Conn.

The Eastern Link of the Proposed Inland System," by Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Sanford, United States engineer, Newport, R. I.

The day's proceedings closed with a discussion of the papers.

Will Go to Cuba
President-Elect Wishes to See Reimbursement of American Authority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—President-elect William H. Taft left to-night for Hot Springs, Va., thus ending the visit to his home city, which has been the subject of wide political speculation.

"I have not seen a politician, or discussed a political question since coming here," said Mr. Taft to-night. "I think I have accomplished what I came here to do, which was a personal business matter in which there was no political interest."

Bishop Oldham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has spent several years in the Philippines, had a long talk with Mr. Taft to-day regarding Philippine affairs. Incidentally, the bishop expressed his hearty approval of the recently published letter written by Mr. Taft to a St. Paul preacher making clear his position relative to the Catholic Church in the Philippines. Before leaving at 9 o'clock, Mr. Taft was the guest at a dinner given by Edward Harrison, a long-time friend.

Late to-day, at the Pike Street home of Charles P. Taft, where Mr. Taft was a guest, an advance came to the President-elect and announced:
"A man at the door, who says you would not know his name, wants to see you."

"Send him in," was the quick response, whereupon the man ushered in. Taft, a young man clad in workman's clothes.
"I want to get into the army," he replied to Mr. Taft's question. "I am told that because of a fault in my eye I could not get into the army, but I could get into the hospital corps, and now they say that I must have some experience to get into the hospital corps. But I have my glasses."

Mr. Taft said: "Well, young man, you want to be in the army, and if you will write me a letter at Hot Springs I will see that it gets consideration from the proper officers."

Mr. Taft told Cincinnati friends to-day that he would return to this city two weeks prior to his departure for the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, and would go from his home here to the capital. He is planning a trip to Cuba early in February to witness the relinquishment of American authority and the inauguration of the new island government.

3 PER CENT. INCREASE
This Takes Place of 10 Per Cent. Advance, Which Was Threatened.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 17.—R. W. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, at a conference with F. W. Upham, in Chicago, to-day, assured the latter that the railroads of the country had agreed that a 3 per cent. advance in freight rates would satisfy the requirements of the roads. This advance takes the place of the threatened 10 per cent. advance, which aroused shipping to opposition several months ago. He said that an increase was necessary, but that the amount of the proposed increase had not been determined upon.

Plant Is Destroyed.
INDIANOLA, MISS., November 17.—The plant of the Indianola Compressed and Warehouse Company and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss probably will be in excess of \$300,000, with a comparatively small amount of insurance. A large quantity of cotton was destroyed.

PLACE IS OFFERED ON HEARST PAPERS

New York Editor Will Give
Roosevelt \$30,000 a Year
to Write Editorials.

PRESIDENT THINKS IT A "BULLY" IDEA

If He Accepts, Everything He
Writes Will Be Printed Free
from Blue Pencil—May Be
Wanted to Supplant
Arthur Brisbane.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17.—The reason for William Randolph Hearst's visit to the White House developed to-day when the report was circulated that the editor had placed before the President a proposal that Mr. Roosevelt add to his literary duties after the expiration of his term of office by becoming a special editorial writer for the Hearst string of papers.

According to the report, which has gained wide circulation, and has not been officially denied, Mr. Hearst made it plain that he thought the President could write editorials for him and still keep his engagements with the Outlook magazine.

The offer came in the nature of a surprise to the President, but he is said to have pronounced the idea a "bully one," without, however, committing himself to an acceptance.

Mr. Hearst's offer to the President that he would pay a salary of \$30,000 a year for signed editorials on subjects to be chosen by the writer, the number of the editorials to be determined at a later date, and the writer to be free to write on the subjects of his choice, in other words, that everything he wrote would be printed.

It is believed here that Mr. Hearst figures on getting Mr. Roosevelt to supplant Arthur Brisbane as his star writer. These are well defined rumors that all is not serene between Messrs. Hearst and Brisbane.

COSTLY SMUGGLING

Art Works Valued at \$8,000 May Cost
Owner \$152,820.

CHICAGO, November 17.—"The United States of America vs. Two Oil Paintings et al." is the title of a suit filed by the government to-day for the forfeiture of works of art belonging to Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, of Boston, and smuggled into the United States by Mrs. Emily Kane Chadbourne, of Chicago.

The filing of the suit to-day in the United States District Court brought to light figures which indicate that unassisted smuggling is a costly adventure. Mrs. Gardner's art treasures brought Mrs. Chadbourne into the United States from England last summer she listed them at the custom house as "household effects," roughly valued at \$8,000.

An expert in Chicago placed their value at \$32,411. Mrs. Chadbourne was compelled to pay the regular duty on this valuation amounting to \$32,203, and a penalty of \$120,205, a total of \$152,408. This, however, gave her no right to the property. If she wished to retain it, she must still pay the appraised value of the shipment—\$32,411. No more in this direction, it is said, has been made by either Mrs. Chadbourne or Mrs. Gardner.

Will Cost \$152,820.
Mrs. Chadbourne's only legal connection with the case at present is that she may choose to take this course, the total cost of her experience with the customs officials would reach \$152,820.

Mrs. Gardner, whose enthusiasm as an art collector has made her known on two continents, and Mrs. Chadbourne, a member of the wealthy Carey family, of Chicago, met in Paris. When Mrs. Gardner decided to return to America, she turned a number of her art treasures over to Mrs. Chadbourne. The latter, transferring her residence to England, used them in decorating her new home. When she, in turn, started for her native land, she decided to bring back with her the valuable treasures entrusted to her by Mrs. Gardner, with the purpose of turning them over to their owner. When the case came to light friends of Mrs. Chadbourne declared that, ignorant of business and legal technicalities, Mrs. Chadbourne actually believed that the works of art were household effects.

FATAL CONSPIRACY
Convicts Plan Escape and Eight Meet Death.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., November 17.—Fifty State convicts employed in the mines at Pratt City formed a conspiracy last night to set No. 3 mine afire and escape during the confusion. As a result eight of them were burned to death, one is missing and the other thirty-one are in custody.

The last body was taken out this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The coup was cunningly planned and carefully executed. A lot of timber lying in a manway was ignited and the convicts hoped that when attention had been attracted to the flames they could get through the mine and escape by the main entry, which could be reached after a journey of about a quarter of a mile underground. They had hoped to be able to make their way along the mine ahead of the smoke and fumes from the fire. In this they miscalculated, for nine appear to have been smothered.

The others appeared to be meeting with success until the mine officials suspected something. One employee saw the flames burst out, and suddenly, and in such volume that he was sure all of some highly combustible matter had been used in starting the fire. Guards were at once placed at the main entrance and the men caught as they emerged there. The rescue work was then begun. A number of free laborers appear to have been gotten out safely.

The fire did little damage to the mines.

ARMED GUARD TO DEFEND CONVICTS

Louisiana Chaplain Tells of
Conditions He Has Seen
in Prison Life There

SEATTLE CHOSEN AS MEETING PLACE

Delegates Return After Delightful
Trip to Westover to Duties
of the Congress—Discussions
Involve Duty of the Minister
to His
Charges.

To-Day's Program

MORNING SESSION.
Invocation.
President's address, Dr. H. C. Sharp, Jeffersonville, Ind.
"Sterilization of Habitual Criminals," with Reports of Cases," by Dr. Charles V. Carrington, Richmond, Va.
"Tuberculosis and the Colored Convict," by Dr. Julian W. Sloan, Richmond, Va.
"The Position of a Physician Should Occupy in the Trial, Conviction and Care of Criminals," by Dr. Theodore Cook, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
"Tuberculosis in State Prisons," by Dr. F. W. P. Butler, Columbia, S. C.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Special meetings of wardens, chaplains, physicians, women managers, etc. The women's meeting will be presided over by Mrs. Frances A. Morton, superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women, South Framingham, Mass.

TO-NIGHT'S SESSION.
Committee on Criminal Law Reform.
Invocation.
Music.
Report of committee, by Roger Phelps Clark, district attorney, Birmingham, N. Y.

Report of committee, by S. J. Barrows, of New York, international commissioner of prisons.

LATER by their trip down the James River, as guests of the local committee on entertainment, delegates to the American Prison Association returned to this city last night, and in full session at the meeting of the Chaplains' Association, which concluded the program of the day.

"You are the greatest hospitality. Your people know more about how to entertain than those of any city we have yet visited," said the Rev. Frank G. Brainerd, of Kansas City, who addressed the assembly, and who, he believes, are voiced by the great majority of our members."

The day was an ideal one for the trip. Four hundred delegates took advantage of the opportunity to sail to Westover, and right liberally did the committee in charge exert itself to furnish entertainment.

The delegates arrived from the trip after 6 o'clock, some tired, but each ready and willing to proceed with the duties demanded by the congress.

Seattle Next Place.
Among the thoughtful and commendable made yesterday was that the committee on time and place had agreed on Seattle, Wash., as the next place, and August as the time of meeting. This recommendation must, however, have the sanction of the general association, and a final action will be taken Thursday.

The executive committee of the National Association of Charities and Correction, which met in the Jefferson Hotel yesterday afternoon, decided to have the next annual meeting of that association the week beginning June 9th next, in Buffalo. The committee devoted its time to arranging the details of the meeting, and sanctioned the appointment of a committee of the Mayor of Buffalo on entertainment.

Baptizing Prisoners.
Proclaiming that he had seen prisoners baptized while under the chain and bar, the Rev. John L. Sutton, president of the Chaplains' Association, and superintendent of the Asylum for Destitute Orphan Boys, New Orleans, La., said:

"I was in the year 1901, fresh from college, that I began prison work at Angola Penitentiary. This is a large cotton plantation on the Mississippi River. I had no idea of remaining in this kind of work, but had only been there a few days when a number of the prisoners informed me that they desired to be baptized in the Christian faith. The captain in charge laughed at me when I requested him to arrange for me to baptize them; but seeing that I was in earnest he sent the prisoners under guard with me to the river."

"Standing there on the bank of the Father of Waters, in sight of where it is said that the body of Dr. Desoto was laid to rest, and where Blanche and his brother, Iberville, after coming this far up the river, turned back and settled at the place which became the great city of New Orleans; there, on the bank of this great river, with bowed heads and our thoughts turned to God, although there were guns, pistols and stripes to be seen with the natural eye, yet the still small voice had spoken peace to these burdened souls, and there it was that I learned the true meaning of our Lord's words when he said: 'I was in prison and ye came unto Me.'"

Two Difficulties.
"Two of the greatest difficulties encountered in prison reform work are: 'First, the absolute need of good moral men as prison officials—men who will take the spiritual meaning of the law and be, indeed, their brother's keeper, for they are the ones who come into daily contact with the prisoners.'"

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER.
Fair and warmer.

BRYAN REFUSES TO MORTGAGE FUTURE

Will Not Decide Future Candidacy Until Time
Comes to Act.

NOT TAKING ADVICE OF HIS OPPONENTS

Commoner Refuses to Discuss
Succession to Senatorship from
Nebraska—Content Now to
Write and Speak for
Good of American
People.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., November 17.—"I do not intend to do anything to prejudice the future, and I shall not take the advice of my opponents on this subject. I shall continue to write and speak in defense of things which I believe to be good for the American people. I may never become necessary to run for office again, but I will not attempt to decide that question until the time comes to act. I do not see any necessity to say more on the subject."

In answer to the direct question, "Will you run for the presidency again if conditions arise to warrant it?" William J. Bryan to-night dictated the foregoing statement. Regarding the future of the Democratic party, he said:

Not Discouraged.
"I am not at all discouraged as to the future of the Democratic party. There must be a Democratic party in every country, and I want our party to be the strongest and best. I believe that the country will see the necessity for the adoption of the reforms advocated by the Democratic party."

"It is already a great educational force, and I have no doubt that conditions will arise in which the party will make the voters turn to it as the best instrument for the accomplishment of the necessary reforms."

"Will you allow yourself to be elected United States Senator from Nebraska?" he was asked.
"Nebraska does not elect a Senator this year," he said with a smile.
"But it does two years from now," he was reminded.

"You have my statement regarding my future as far as I care to say," he said, and he refused to discuss the subject further.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are en route to Mexico.

COMPANY DENIES FRAUD

Government Seeks to Recover \$3,624,000
From Sugar Refiners.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The charge of fraud in the weighing of sugar on which the United States government bases its suit to recover \$3,624,000 from the American Sugar Refining Company, were denied in a statement issued by that company to-day. The allegations of the government are that it had been defrauded of duties on sugar for six years past, and it asks for \$1,500,000 in duties and the forfeiture of sugar valued at \$2,224,000, on which it charges that customs duties have not been paid.

The American Sugar Refining Company declares that during that six years the company has paid nearly \$300,000,000 in customs duties, and that the claim of the government is about half of 1 per cent. on that amount. The company asserts that no two persons weighing the amount of sugar calling for the payment of that duty could make the weight agree within the difference claimed by the government. The charge, the company says, carries its own refutation.

Will Pay on Proof.
The company stated also that it had held the position from the beginning of the government's investigation that it would pay all the duty which was proved to have been omitted.

The company made public a letter which it sent to George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, in November, 1907, offering to put its books and papers in the hands of the government for investigation and to make an inquiry of its own and deliver the results of it to the government. In this letter also the company stated that it had been informed that one of its employees had been charged with the falsification of a government agent, and had also been informed that persons acting under the authority of the government had stated to employees of the company that there was an intention to make a charge of fraud against the company which could be proved by a money payment.

The company offered to investigate this allegation. This letter to Mr. Cortelyou, the company states, was followed by the indictment of its employees and the dismissal of the first case brought to trial.

RICH ARE PLAYED

Their Settlements Are Breeders of Socialism and Anarchy.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 17.—The modern social settlements of American cities, says a writer to-day in the Rev. James B. Curry, of New York, as breeding places of socialism and anarchy. In an address at the Catholic University of America, Mr. Curry, who labors among the poor of the famous "Cherry Hill" district, played the rich supporters of the social settlements, and declared that they were the cause of the poverty and degradation of the poor and the degradation of the poor and the degradation of the poor.

"The speaker inquired if any one had ever heard of a social settlement among the rich to teach them the sacredness of marriage and that a 'champagne debauch' is as bad as one on mixed ale." The speaker admitted that the social settlements, purged of that which termed its abuses and under proper Catholic administration would be a good department of endeavor for the Catholic church.

Auxiliary Bishop Rhoads, of Chicago, urged the adoption of a comprehensive colonization scheme to take Catholic immigrants from the crowded cities to farms in Catholic communities, where not only their material good, but their spiritual welfare, would be safeguarded.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Government Leaders and Labor Representatives Guests of President.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Members of the Cabinet and justices of the Supreme Court of the United States sat down to-night with labor leaders from various sections of the United States at a dinner given by President Roosevelt at the White House to a number of personal friends and men closely identified with the movement to better labor conditions in this country.

The occasion was one of the most interesting events that has occurred at the White House in months. From the Supreme Court there were Justices Holmes and Justice Moody, both from Massachusetts. The Cabinet was represented by Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, of the Interior Department, and formerly Commissioner of Corporations, and Secretary Oscar S. Strauss, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Guest List.
Commissioner Charles P. Neill, of the Federal Bureau of Labor; Commissioner E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and formerly grand chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors of America; and a representative of labor on the anthracite strike commission in 1902; T. V. Powderly, ex-president of the Knights of Labor, and now chief of the bureau of information in the Immigration Service; Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bacon, Mr. General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., just back from a long service in the Philippines; Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, and United States Attorney Henry L. Stinson, of New York. From the executive department, Representative Herbert Parsons, of New York, was the only member of Congress at the dinner.

Representatives of Labor.
The laborers present were represented by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; John J. Hanrahan, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; W. S. Carter, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carpenters; P. H. Morrissey, grand master of railway trainmen; T. J. Dolan, general secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men; A. L. Gaultner, president of the National Window Glass Workers; David Mackay, president of the Building Trades Organization, and John J. Towers, secretary of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

The laborers present were George W. Alger, attorney for labor unions, and writer on labor subjects; Edward J. Gavigan, attorney for labor unions, James Bronson Reynolds, of New York, Charles P. Neill, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Robert E. Bell, of New York, attorney for labor unions, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, Lawrence F. Abbott and Ernest H. Abbott, all of the Outlook.

Subjecting his guests to a rapid crossfire of questions, President Roosevelt endeavored to find out what labor wants from Congress and in what way he could be of assistance to the toilers of the country. Although the dinner began at 8 o'clock, it was almost midnight before the guests were dismissed. The labor attitude on various questions was reiterated, it is said, and the President listened intently to each argument presented. The dinner was a complete success, as far as could be learned, a spirit of harmonious cooperation seeming to prevail. No set speeches were made, the President merely rising and explaining to his guests that he had brought them together for an interchange of views of public questions.

Justice Moody, of the United States Supreme Court, and by Secretaries Strauss and Garfield.

Will Show in Message.
The general impression prevailed among the labor leaders soon after the dinner that the President's message to Congress will show some of the flavor of the conference. Questioned about the dinner after they came out, several of the labor leaders declared that they had enjoyed themselves immensely at the President's table and that they had partaken of a "bully dinner." President Roosevelt, it is said, in his questioning covered every possible phase of the labor question.

The labor leaders talked without reservation, and were free to reiterate their pronounced attitude on some issues to which Congress has in the past turned an unwilling ear. But what they had enjoyed themselves immensely at the President's table and that they had partaken of a "bully dinner." President Roosevelt, it is said, in his questioning covered every possible phase of the labor question.

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